

FREE JOBS THE BUREAU AT N. Y. STATE BUREAU

By an Unemployed Young Worker.

NEW YORK—The Bureau is located in a store on 19th St. A sign directs clerical and professional workers to a small gallery stuffed with chairs and appliances. The chief, Miss Diamond, 28, amug and self-conceited, reads off details of a half-dozen jobs (Official & Stock) on file. The average pay is \$18.00, and altho there are married men among us, all are hard up enough to fall for anything. My plum was the last in the dish—packer in a small-order house. As I left, Miss Diamond announced, "That's all this morning, boys, don't hang around here."

What a Job

At the Hamilton Garment Company they admired me there was a splendid opportunity for promotion. But I learned from the other packers, that we must work all day Saturday. In addition, it is customary to work three or four evenings each week overtime, until 10 p. m., at the generous rate of one cent per package. Most of the boys and girls are under eighteen, and undernourished. Naturally no evening students are hired. After the first week wages are reduced from \$15 to \$12 per week, plus bonus. That is, in order to earn more than \$18, each packer must turn out at least 175 packages then he will have earned \$25 additional that day. From the fact that we make under that number on the average, it's clear that this bonus is a direct wage-cut and speed-up medium for us.

Work Overtime.

The first day I was excused from overtime by pleading an important engagement. But the foreman notified me that my job depended on the usual overtime work as well as the daily routine. I quit that very evening and complained to Miss Diamond the next morning. Her only retort was, "Well they're paying you for overtime, don't they?" Then she offered a job at \$15 per week running errands for a grocery from 7:30 a. m. to 7 p. m. And she was indignant enough at my refusal to announce loudly that I didn't seem to want to work at all. It begins to appear to me that the state employment bureau must be in league with these slave-drinking bosses to turn human beings into machine-slaves at the expense of the workers and our state treasury. This combination must be taught a lasting lesson by the organized workers of the state.

"I Am Striking for Better Conditions"

By a Young Textile Striker.

GARFIELD, N. J.—I am a young worker 16 years of age working in the Bolany Worsted Mills of Passaic. There are five children in our family. My father is dead 9 years already and my mother and I are the only supporters of the family.

I usually four of us work including my mother. But now all of us are on strike for a living wage and better conditions in the mill. I work 44 hours and half a week. My pay was \$6.50 and won't even buy mouthfuls of hell in the mill I get \$9.00 and one week before the strike I got a 25 cents raise.

The job I do is called "a sample boy." I walk around all day carrying samples and parts of machinery to the machine shop. The foreman in our room makes us work to the last minute not allowing us any time to wash up.

FARRINGTON VOMITS AGAIN AGAINST WORKERS' DEFENSE

By a Young Miner, Dowell, III.

RANK FARRINGTON, President of Dist. No. 12, United Mine Workers of America, is sending a circular around to the various local unions condemning the International Labor Defense as an organization that makes working people "cough up dough" in order to indirectly finance the Communists.

He boasts that he knows a great deal about the I. L. D. and yet at the beginning of the circular he states that its headquarters is at New York City. This shows how he is misinforming the workers since the headquarters of the I. L. D. is at 23 South Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

The Bloodsucker Parasite.

It is needless, almost, to spend time in response to this bloodsucking parasite of the miners, but this uninternational publicity is nourishment for us to expose this contemptible Mar, who in day by day degenerating the fighting union of the downtrodden miners. We the miners in southern Illinois saw the results that the International Labor Defense accomplished in defending the militant miners of Zeigler and nobody knows better than Farrington that Corblashley and his other fellow workers would be in prison or hung if the I. L. D. had not come to their rescue and exposed the roll that the state prosecutors and arch labor traitors of the Farrington gang played in trying to railroad the miners to jail for upholding their contract and demanding that the officials comply with it too.

I. L. D. For Workers.

The I. L. D. did great work in arousing the American working class to defend the Zeigler miners and other labor leaders that are being thrown in jail as Sacco and Vanzetti, Crouch and Trumbull, etc.

The I. L. D. should receive the greatest support of all young and adult miners for the heroic work that it is doing in defending the persecuted workers. It is not only supported by Communists but by intelligent liberals throughout the country.

Farrington Against Militants.

Let everyone know that Farrington and his machine opposes any militant action on the part of the miners. The youth movement is growing among the young miners and it will not be long before we will have the best elements of the young miners supporting the Y. W. L., the I. L. D. and the Progressive Miners' Committees. Together we will fight against the present miserable conditions in the mining industry particularly in the soft coal fields.

The dirt and dust all flies around in the spinning room and sometimes while I work I get headaches and a cough. Some mornings when I get up my side or chest hurts, but I have to go to work to keep up the support of the family, because if I don't go to work I might get discharged.

The dirt and dust all flies around in the spinning room and sometimes while I work I get headaches and a cough. Some mornings when I get up my side or chest hurts, but I have to go to work to keep up the support of the family, because if I don't go to work I might get discharged.

PLAINS, Pa.—We have read your paper a few times and see where you print stories about young workers' conditions all over. We have decided to write to you, too, about the work in the mines here.

We work in a colliery here in the hard coal. All belong to the United Mine Workers of America, but little good that does sometimes when the union officials and the bosses join together to keep us down and not fight our grievances. We will tell you about our wages and what we do. You know we are not good writers, but we will do the best we know how. Our wages are very small and conditions bad.

Yes, We Have No 8-Hour Day.

The mule drivers must arise at 5 a. m. and after dressing and other time spent at the house must walk at least a half hour to the colliery. They must be at the mule stable by 6 a. m. The stables most of the time are away inside the mines. The drivers must be at the stables to take the mules to the working place several miles deeper in the mine and be there ready to start working at 7 a. m. The time in doing this is not counted, as the day starts at 7. The same thing at night, aside from the day's work. This means at least four hours which we don't get paid for—the time we use getting ready for work, going and coming.

The 8-hour day in the mines is all bunk. The drivers are always young miners. Their job is to haul the carts the miners load down steep grades to the main road, where the motorman then takes them outside. They tramp all day long thru the water and mud in the galleries and entries hauling the carts. The water sometimes is



Life of Young Workers

'LOYAL TO THE BOSS WORK LIKE A HORSE'

Slogan Miller Boston Bag Co.

Two Young Worker Correspondents.

BOSTON, Mass.—The 1923 prosperity brought me to the Miller Boston Bag in order to share some of the prosperity with the boss. But after working a few months in the factory and listening to the lectures of my employer as for instance, "Loyalty to the boss and work like a horse," I began to realize that it really was prosperity but only for the bosses. Here is a little illustration—the boss used to get boys and girls just out of school but still attending continuation school (up to 16) and on the basis of their spending a

half a day a week in school he used to pay them \$3-\$3 a week. They learned the trade quickly and would do the same amount of work for \$10 as the men who got \$30 would do. That put the trade almost entirely into juvenile employment.

Piece Work System.

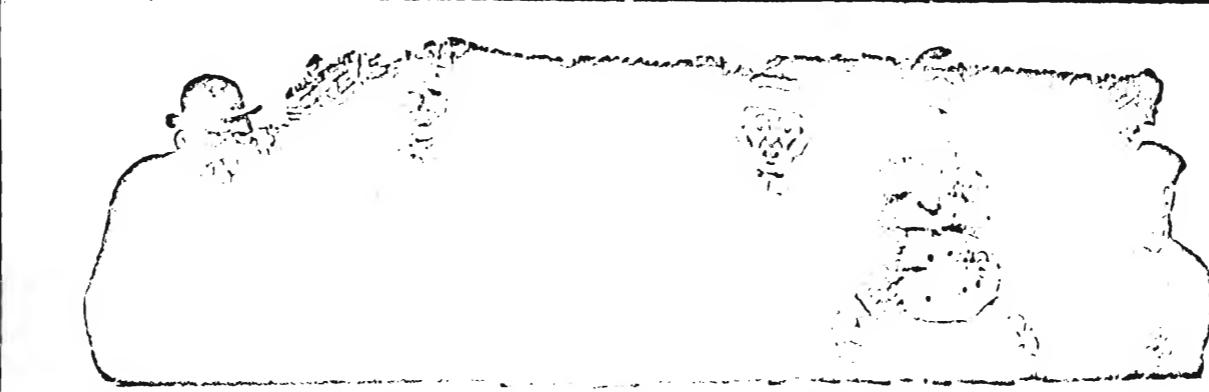
Lately the boss conceded the idea that he would get more out of the workers by having them work piece-work. Then he put two contractors in charge of the job, with the result that they got as much as \$60 to \$70 a week while their help got only \$15 a week.

There was an old man working in the shop called Tony. He used to get \$30 a week. When piecework was installed he made more in the first two weeks. Then the boss saw that he was making too much and he reduced the prices so that Tony was forced to take one of his sons (14 years) out of school in order to be able to make

even \$25 a week. Needless to say the boy did not get paid.

At the same time the boss got the rest of his help to work piece-work by various promises. For instance: He promised a bonus to one of the workers. He said it would amount to \$5 or \$6 a month, but when at the end of the month he found out it would be about \$18 he backed out. The worker happened to be a member of the Y. W. L. So in the debate about this the boss showed his real nature. He said—"I do not care for your social activities outside the shop, but do not bring them in here." That was the real reason why the worker was fired. Together with him a few others went out. Now we are all out of work. And the prosperity the bosses say is still here. But then we would like to feel it a little more. So would our families!

Two young workers, Miller Boston Bag Co., 101 Albany St., Boston, Mass.



The Fat Boys of the A. F. of L. will be forced to deal with the problem of organizing the unorganized youth!

BUILDING TRADE WORKERS OPEN UNION GATES FOR THE WORKING CLASS YOUTH

By H. MURPHY.

(Young Worker Correspondent)

The building trades boast of being among the best organized sections of the American labor movement. In some of the cities they even claim job control. The workers in these trades enjoy relatively good pay and better working conditions than the average, and it is in these trades that one might expect the lot of the young workers to be better than ordinary.

(as exists in the unorganized industries).

Boys learning the trades of plumbing, steam-fitting, etc., are hired by the boss for very low wages as he says he is providing them with the opportunity to learn a trade, therefore they should work for low wages. Many young workers thinking they are going to learn a trade, hire on, and do all the dirty work on the job, such as digging ditches, building scaffolds, carrying heavy pipes, and lunging radiators. When the job is finished, these young workers usually find themselves laid off, and compelled to look for another job, in order to begin to learn their trade all over again.

Yet the union takes no notice of them. Altho the unions advocate the wearing of union-made clothing, using of union-made gloves, smoking of union-made tobacco, still the working with underpaid unorganized young workers as helpers arouses no comment.

We appeal to all trades unionists who want to make the trade union movement a real weapon for the fight for better wages and better conditions to hear the cry of the young workers who are being mercilessly exploited and who work under bad conditions, to open the unions, admit their apprentices and together to fight for what by all rights belongs to the working class.

MILITANT YOUNG WORKER ELECTED TO JOINT BOARD OF SHOE WORKERS' UNION

M. BERGE,

Young Worker Correspondent.

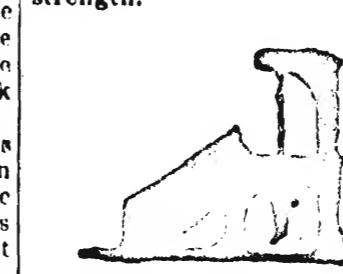
LYNN, Mass.—At the last elections of our Local No. 108, of the Hoot and Shoe Workers' Union, M. Goldberg, a militant young shoe worker was elected to the joint council. It is the first time in the history of the Lynn shoe workers that a young worker was elected to represent the thousands of young shoe

workers in the industry.

Miserable Conditions. It must be remembered that the conditions of the young workers in the shoe industry are miserable. The officials of the union do not interest themselves in the problem of bettering the young workers' conditions. The average wages of young shoe workers are \$6 to \$10. They work 50 hours a week.

Both the reactionary officials and the manufacturers work in co-operation to slash down the wages of the shoe workers. Cuts take place every month. It seems that the reactionary offi-

cials are working under the slogan of: Taxation without representation. "Pay your dues, accept our cuts, don't come to meetings," that's what they want but we fool them and the progressives are gaining strength.



EAST OHIO YOUTH SHOW MILITANT AS RESULT OF YOUTH CONFERENCE

Young Workers Prepared to Struggle for Youth Demands

By a Worker Correspondent.

BELLAIRE, Ohio.—The organizers following up the Eastern Ohio Young Workers' Conference report steady progress. Comrade Murphy reports that the method used in securing young miner delegates was to go directly to the mines as in many cases the young miners did not attend their local union meetings.

The Glass Workers.

The young workers of the Imperial Glass Company showed their militancy by going out on strike against the miserable conditions imposed upon them by the bosses. The main reason why these young strikers had to go back under the old conditions can be traced to the fact that the adult workers and their Glass Workers' Union did not support the young strikers. This situation demonstrates more than ever that there must be unity between the young and adult workers in their struggles. Now the call for relief of the young glass strikers' lockout is no longer necessary, if any money had come in (none has been received by the Young Workers' Conference), it would have been turned over immediately to the group of young glass workers.

The fact that the company still has rotten conditions and the boys are now working one week out of two, that the demands of the young workers have not yet been granted by the bosses points to need of continuing the attempts to organize the young glass workers so that they can fight for their just demands.

Yorkville Youth Pushes Forward.

In the sheet mill here in the summer time students are employed (about 300). The League unit here is considering the matter of carrying on a campaign in the local schools and to carry on its work within the sheet mill. The two meetings held here on behalf of the Young Workers' Conference demonstrated the militancy of the young workers and their determination to fight for the demands set up. In one school where there is compulsory religious training propaganda will be carried on against it.

Renewed Life in Nappa.

Nappa, Ohio was represented at the second national convention of our League and there it had not been heard of. At least 80 young workers were present after the convention in East Ohio and in West Virginia. The Young Workers were divided into units where the young workers were also present. The Eastern Ohio Young Workers' Conference re-established the young workers' movement in this mining camp. The local ball club is urged to keep up with the workers' sports movement. A mass May Day demonstration is planned here by the united efforts of the young and adult militant workers. Other towns show a similar renewed life of the young workers' movement.

VICTORY NEAR IN N. Y. FURNIERS' STRIKE

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 24—The sixth week of the furniars' strike in New York City is closing with every prospect of a complete victory for the fur workers.

On Feb. 16th after the Fur Manufacturers' Ass'n had locked out its workers, following the expiration of the agreement, the union called a general strike, which has completely paralyzed the industry in this city. This is a 100 per cent strike involving 12,000 men and women in every branch of the trade. A large part of

the strikers are young workers in the forefront of the strike. The union is demanding a week, equal distribution of the shop, no overtime, a 1% increase in wages over the scale which has been in effect since 1918, and an unemployment fund, to which the employers contribute 3 per cent of their wage budget, and which shall be controlled by the union. Many firms are already entitled on the 100% scale and several hundred workers have turned to their jobs.

A large number of unionists have been arrested since the strike began, and charged, in most cases, with disorderly conduct.



MacDonald all Dressed Up to Disarmament Conference

local union. Now we have a gathering to the general conference and are sure of a fight being made over grievances. Before it was decided.

Our local is more radical than other one here. The crooked union officials know that and are afraid to come to the meetings for that purpose. It is because the young miners kicked out the corrupt ones and elected young miners who are not afraid to fight. The district doesn't like our local or our union.

The four of us would not like to put our names in the paper and we sign here, for the local. The crooked union officers might blacklisted, and we think we can do more for the working class besides the union and inside the mines than side them.



Coi Operators: Come bring up the soft coal miners next!

and this would mean the motorman and brakeman on the motors would be killed.

It is very cold in the air current, but they dare not leave. This is supposed to be a light job, as only young boys and old miners who can no longer do hard work are employed at this. But it is a very bad job. These doorboys and nippers are paid from \$2.75 to \$3.00 a day.

Bosses' Tricks. The boss plays tricks like this: He will hire a young miner to drive a two-head team of mules for the rate specified and then make him drive a three or four-head team for the same

pay as if he were driving a two-head team. Nippers and doorboys are hired to do this kind of work, but are assigned to driving mules for nippier pay. Then both nippers and drivers are many times put on men's jobs and still get their boys' pay. This treatment is very common in the mines. We will write later on what the union does when we go to the meetings to raise a grievance to have the committee take up with the boss the cases of discrimination.

Runners and Spraggers. Then there are the "runners" and "spraggers." Their job is very dangerous. In these mines the veins are not level, but usually on a deep grade or "pitch" upward. The loaders work in these rooms at the top of the "pitch." The cars they load must be dropped to the drivers' road below, who in turn collects them and hauls the cars to the main road to the motors. The job of the runner is to go to the top of the grade after the car and drop it to the bottom. He first blocks and sprags the rear wheel and starts it downward. He must stay with the car while it drops to the bottom. The rails are wooden and greased. The loaded car, which is big and clumsy and holds four to six tons, goes down the grade at a mile a minute clip. The runner rides the rear bumpers and at various places jumps off, runs along the side and sticks a sprag in another wheel. The sides of the track are strewn with refuse and chunks of coal and he must watch be careful not to trip while running alongside the speeding car. This is very difficult, for his mind must be on the spragging of the flying car and he

can't watch where he is stepping. The runners receive a little over \$1.00 upward for for this dangerous work.

About the Union.

We would like to write about the breaker boys and

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Editorials

EAST OHIO CONFERENCE

The East Ohio conference of young workers is a great event in the struggle of the young workers of this country. It is also a very important step in the development of the Young Workers (Communist) League.

Its importance is not so much in the practical achievements (altho these are not bad, 75 subscribers to the Young Worker, concrete demands adopted by the conference, which proves that the league is becoming the leader in the economic struggles of the youth, gaining influence among the young and adult miners in this section, new league units formed, experience gained, etc.) as in its real attempt to enter in the masses, to start mass activity.

Our league in the past was a collection of more or less isolated units, isolated not only from the masses of young workers, but often from each other. We had resolutions about mass work, in some places, we have made some attempts, but they were spasmodic, journalistic—there was no persistent, insistent activity without loud noise, without a half hour's enthusiasm and then—indifference or negligence. We must acknowledge this experience and not forget that this conference is only "the beginning of the beginning."

The importance of this conference also is in the fact that we have started the work among the youth in the basic industries. We must remember that the hundreds of thousands of young workers in these industries are unorganized. We haven't touched them as yet.

The mining industry is especially important for us now, big unemployment, over production, impudent attacks of the bosses on the conditions of the miners, wages, hours, etc., after the attack on the anthracite workers, the bosses are now turning to the bituminous coal fields. The situation in East Ohio proves this. The bosses continue their attempt to smash the union. The future of the miners appears as a gloomy one.

The first step in the solution of this situation is to organize the miners, organize and strengthen the miners, organize and strengthen the miners' unions all over the country and to create a united front against the bosses. The situation in the mining industry explains to us why so many (comparatively speaking) revolutionary young miners are in our ranks and why we must pay especial attention to them.

The conference is only the beginning of our mass work; developing class consciousness of the young workers and organizing them for the struggle against the bosses.

We have made some mistakes it is unavoidable. But notwithstanding these mistakes, we have taken a big step forward.

In conclusion, we want to quote the following sentences from the letters of four young miners written to the Young Worker (printed in this issue). These four young workers are not members of the Young Workers (Communist) League and have never had contact with our movement or our organization:

"We have read your paper a few times and see where you print stories about young workers' conditions all over. We have decided to write to you about the work in the mines here."

We are satisfied. It is only the beginning. We have all reasons to be optimistic: we have a very hard job before us and the future will demand from us much sacrifice, but we will go persistently and courageously forward. We will organize the working youth; we will develop class consciousness of young workers. We will bring them to the final fight for the overthrow of the power of the bosses and to establish Communism.

III Treatment of Soldiers in United States Army! For A United Front of Youth Against Capitalist Militarism!

By WALTER TRUMBULL

THE private in the Hawaiian division of the U. S. Army and in fact the whole Hawaiian department, is accorded treatment that is almost unbelievable to civilians. Officers are directly responsible for this state of affairs. Many times I have heard men say, that they would desert if they that that they could get off the island. It is a fact that the whole American army would desert if they were treated in the same manner in posts on the mainland.

Framed on Bootleg Charges.

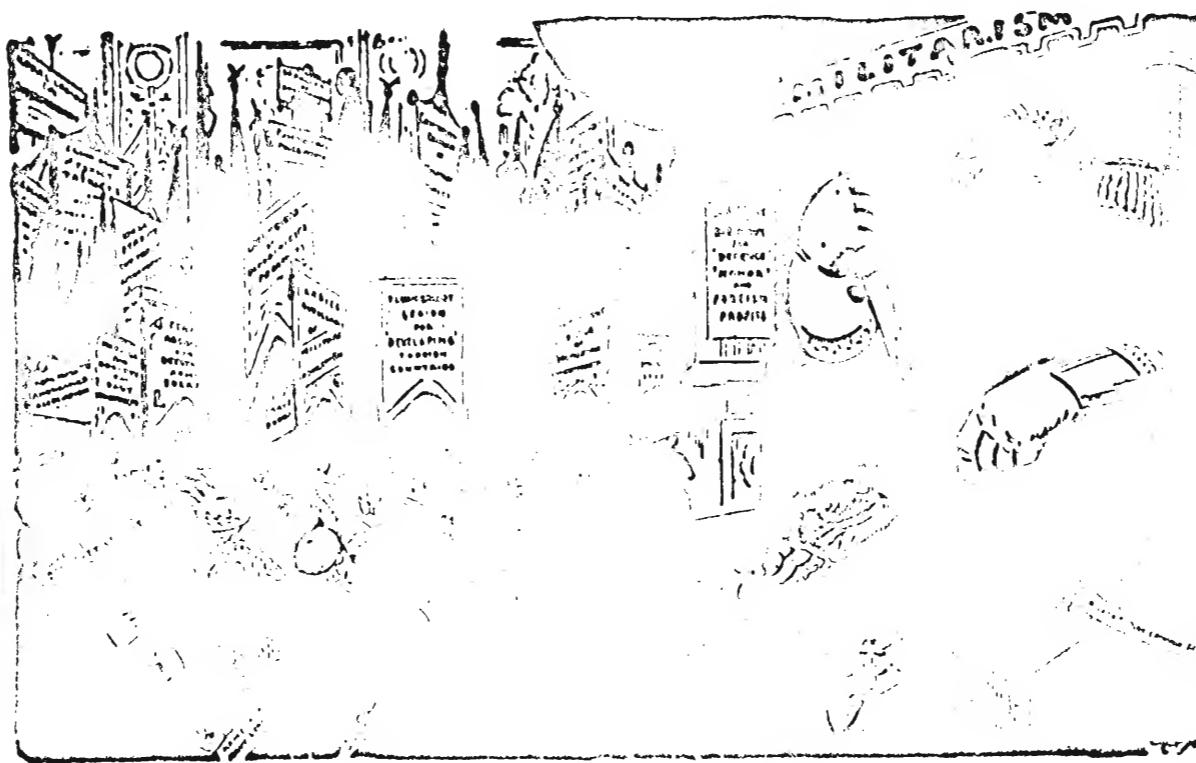
For instance, there is the case of the men (countless numbers of them) who were framed on bootleg charges. Marked money is put into the possession of the suspected man without his knowledge of the fact that it is marked. I have seen sworn statements to the effect that a certain officer had defaced silver dollars for the sole purpose of getting a suspected man. Yet it is supposed to take an act of congress to change the appearance of our currency. The silver dollars in question were marked by obliterating the "D" in God, where the slogan "In God we trust" is marked. The man suspected proved by four witnesses that he had no liquor in his possession at the time, yet the man who handed him the marked money was able to convict him by his testimony alone.

Must Pay For Uniform.

Then there is the case of the man who is ordered to purchase a tailor-made uniform. He refuses on the ground that the U. S. is supposed to provide him with food, shelter and clothing.

He claims, and rightly, that if the U. S. wants him to wear tailor-made uniforms, that they should be provided by the government. Yet he buys the uniform.

He receives a "direct order" to purchase the uniform and is told that the guard-house is



United Front of Youth Against Militarism!

waiting for those who disobey direct orders. The new recruit fails for this line and does purchase the uniform, but there are some few, 'tis true, who have contested the legality successfully. These last are older men who have become better informed as to their rights, even in the army. The reason for the lack of daring ones is the fact that a court-martial will uphold an officer against a private under almost any conditions.

Private Stabbed by Officer.

To prove the last statement I need but mention the following case: A prisoner was walking along the side of the street inside the quadrangle, on the left side, which is the rule in the post. An officer marching at the left front of a column of soldiers was rapidly overtaking him. As he drew nearer he shouted to the prisoner to move out of the way, but because of

the noise of the many marching feet, his voice was drowned before the prisoner heard him. The officer called again, with the same result. For a third time he called with out the prisoner making the desired move. The officer was within striking distance by this time and he dropped the point of his sabre into line with the prisoner's back and lunged forward.

The result was an inch deep wound between the shoulder blades. The officer was brought up for trial but the prisoner, who had a short time to be in the guard house before his release and re-instatement, did not dare to appear against him. The result of the trial was not made public and the whole affair was hushed up.

Framing Soldiers.

The methods used for framing the soldier is simplicity itself. The defendant is brot be-

fore an "Investigating officer," so-called. The charges are read to him and he is asked if he has any statement to make. If there are witnesses to appear against him the "Investigating officer" listens to the evidence which is prepared in advance and asks if there is to be any cross examination. The questions must first be asked of the "Investigating officer" who in turn asks them of the witnesses, thereby giving him a chance to form his answer in advance. There is no chance for a direct cross examination.

It is just

conditions of this nature which is driving the worker and farmer soldiers in the U. S. army towards class consciousness. The soldiers, sailors and marines will have to develop to the point where they will organize themselves to fight against all such injustices.

The sentences of 26 and 40 years received by Walter Trumbull and me were intended as a test case—as a precedent for more severe sentences for the fighters in the labor movement.

It is the foundation of a structure that is of the greatest importance. If we let the capitalist build a foundation of persecution and suppression of opinion, we will have a structure of economic and intellectual slavery.

Workers Must Awake!

The sooner the American worker becomes class conscious and asserts his rights, the less suffering he will be forced to endure from the white terror of capitalism. If the worker remains asleep he can see his future in the present condition of Italy and Hungary.

Once the working class becomes conscious of its rights and powers nothing can stand in its way. When that time comes it will be the dawn of a new age. No national or racial hates will mar the beauty of the Communist society—the universal comradeship of free and happy workers.

Pacifism For Fools and Cowards.

Between us and the realization of this goal stands the force of capitalism—the synonym of economic serfdom. Greatest of all its weapons is militarism. When the opium of religion and the lure of nationalism lose their potency, armed force is the last resort of class rule.

We must make war against war. Pacifism is only fools and cowards. It is of no value against militarism. Tolstoy, one of the world's greatest pacifists was so harmless that he was permitted to work undisturbed in the most autocratic and militaristic of all countries. But Lenin who proposed war against war, was a greater menace to czarism while in exile than Tolstoy on the inside of despotism's stronghold.

Need Militant Fighters.

We need militant fighters against capitalist militarism. We must make war against war and by defeating capitalist militarism, end all wars for all time.

"I ask for a sentence that will ring throughout the army and teach a lesson to the reds," said the assistant judge advocate at my court martial. The result was more than the agent of Wall Street could have desired. The sentence rang throughout the army, telling the soldiers that they have no right to think—that they are valuable only for cannon fodder. But of even greater importance, its echo was



After Fighting for

heard by the workers here, warning them of the dread octopus—that hides behind the military training and prison houses."

Soldiers and Workers.

Comrade Walter Trumbull and I did nothing that you could not have done. Circumstances had placed a vital spot of imperialist fenses. But the country that tried us did something usual. It gave a publication of the hate and lies that is the core of capitalism and its militarism. This our Communist activity in the Hawaiian Islands does more than local importance.

The sentences did not teach a lesson to the reds. It was not of the kind set by the army czars. The martial verdicts demonstrated the solidarity of international workers and the men of the army.

Youth and Militarism.

When the children workers are given no instruction in school or when a young worker goes to the T. C. It is not just the education in the art of murder that is harmful; altho a large force as the plaything of war lords is not to be despised. The primitive passions are aroused. National and religious prejudices are encouraged. Unity of interests of all is forgotten as the youth is not noticed by the false ideal of class state. And to the fitters stronger, he will be to the state. Imperialist militarism equals class despotism.

The court-martial sentence received by Comrade Trumbull and myself tell the world in the United States that—

Universal military training means universal liability to 10 and 40 year sentences at labor for free thought and speech.

for us French.

Unhappily, my studies on the had to be a soldier. An arduous and degrading life, I had to fight against it. I still militated and active in the movement, it cost me several months of imprisonment, which I have only just now serving.

In three months I shall be released, my heart full of hate shall return to civil life and never consecrated to the war of despotism.

My comrade, A. P., is like me at present in the military service. Like me, he will soon be free. Like him, he will soon be free. In the U. S. T. C. A. General Technical of Technical and Industrial Schools, and will teach them to the proletarian. We shall also continue to help young students to make friends in the High Schools.

Now, dear comrade, you know.

Write to us in your language. If you wish we can prepare for a little article of the kind in our communist grouping in the French High Schools, in your language. We will be wholeheartedly glad to contribute to your journal.

I enclose an order for 25 francs still a soldier (communist militiaman) and you will receive me O.S.C. It is so little,

Fraternal yours,

**LETTER FROM A FRENCH
"PAUL CROUCH"**

BREST, France, Feb. 19.—Dear Comrades: Excuse me for writing in French. Since over a year ago I have been doing my military service (in the marine) and I have greatly lost the habit of using your language.

You probably do not know to whom you send the Young Worker regularly. I will try to explain to you, in the hope that this letter will be the beginning of a correspondence which I undertake to continue.

When, at the suggestion of my uncle in Chicago, you began to send us the Y. W. we were my comrade (A. P.) and myself, students.

We were in that extremely difficult and ungrateful milieu, the High Schools.

After much effort and many letters, we founded the U. G. E. T. I. C. A. (General Union of Technical Students of Industry, Commerce and Agriculture). This had the aim of organizing all the revolutionary elements in the Technical High Schools. The other schools having already the organization, "Communist Students."

It is in the interests of documentation that we wished to know your movement. Personally I have followed it with great interest. The development of your action in the essentially capitalist country is full of lessons.

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?